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Scandinavian Centre News

PUBLISHED BY THE SCANDINAVIAN CENTRE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION LIMITED

VOL. XV No, 12

If undelivered return to:
10203 - 78 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6A 3E2

Edmonton, Alberta, December 1975

Merry Christmas

CHRISTMAS

Christmas is the most nostalgic of times. Christmas should liberate us from prejudice, peevishness and pressures. It puts us back into perspective with our religious beliefs, our family relationships and our cultural heritage.

Christmas is continuity to children who are in an otherwise constant state of change in height, weight and age.

Christmas is for everyone. Whether you are giving gifts or getting them, planning a surprise or delighting in one, Christmas opens the door to deep joy.

We start preparing materially for Christmas earlier each year. October is scarcely over before the red and green of Christmas are forced upon us. We are constantly advised to shop early. Last January's newspapers carried advertisements reading, "Shop now for next Christmas." Perhaps we could start a new campaign: "Think Merry Christmas early this year." If Christmas buying is to begin in January, then the Christmas spirit of goodwill should start January 1st and permeate the entire year.

The holiday season and tradition go hand in hand. At this time of year conversation often begins with the words, "At our house at Christmastime we always—." Color, zest and interest can come from creating a new idea or from giving a new twist to an old idea. Very likely this original something will evolve into a family tradition. Use your ingenuity and then your precious hours to enrich this merriest of seasons. □

Happy New Year

SPLINTERS from the BOARD

By Sol E. Sigurdson

There do not seem to be too many splinters from the old board this month. Everything must be going pretty smoothly. Of course, seeing as how Christmas is coming up, we have a number of social events. The biggest of these social events is the **New Year's Party**. It sounds like most of the board members will be out for it. The other talk was of the new club being formed within the Centre. It is called the **Scandinavian Viking Club** and is open to anyone of Scandinavian descent. The purpose of the new club is to get Scandinavians from every ethnic origin a chance to meet together. So be on the lookout for information as to how you can find out more about it elsewhere in the News.

The board asked **Selma Sorenson** to get her nominating committee together and begin looking for replacements for three board members for next year. If you would like to serve on a "swinging board" or know of anyone who would, contact **Selma**.

Although we have some actual plans for the Centre expansion, things seem to have slowed down on this front. But from where I sit it looks like all we need is the money to go ahead with it. We've decided we're going to do it, we've decided what the new facility will look like, now all we need is a little financial help and we'll be on our way. So you can be on the lookout for big things in the New Year.

And while you are looking for things to do in the New Year, don't forget **Scandapades**. As I've said before, **Stan Boreson** will be worth the price of admission alone. We've rounded up some good talent for the show and begin practice in earnest first week in January.

On behalf of the board I would like to extend to all **Splinter** readers a **happy holiday season** and if you're at the New Year's Party, please say **hello**. □

SCANDAPADES '76

FEBRUARY 13th, 1976

Jubilee Auditorium Edmonton

Stan Boreson Heads Local Scandinavian Talent

By Per Nielsen

The rehearsals for **Scandapades '76** have started at the Scandinavian Centre and our local talent is working hard for another fine production of the show.

Jack McCreath is again our director. He's got to be the greatest. He never seems to get tired nor give up when the going gets tough and, from what I have seen, let me tell you, it can get tough.

We have been promised one thing this year—the show will stay close to only two hours long.

To tell you a little more about our star of the show, Mr. **Stan Boreson**, he is of Norwegian descent, with rolling blue eyes, his tongue flopping this way and that, aided only by light props such as ill-fitting wig, battered eyeglasses, an outrageous hat and, accompanying himself on the accordion, **Boreson** turns out one of the slickest, fastest, funniest, cleanest hours ever clocked as a club act. Add to that, the accent of "Scandihoovian", his abundant mirth flavored with a rich lutefisk and lefse sound, yew yust betcha he's good.

Here is a little of Mr. **Stan Boreson**'s biography:

A veteran of Northwest television, **Stan Boreson** has been entertaining all ages for many years, starting in October, 1949. He was a success from the start, and appeared on KING, the N.B.C. outlet, for 18 consecutive years.

Stan was born in Everett, Washington, and graduated from the University of Washington in 1950. While attending the "U", he was invited to participate in a local TV show called "Campus Capers", featuring university students. After the program, **Lee Schulman**, KING-TV Program Director, invited **Stan** to participate on his own show and over the next 18 years won many awards including the national "Children's Entertainment Award for 1959", awarded annually by the Dell Publishing Co.

Boreson, with his accordion and "songs my Uncle **Thorval** taught me", has always been popular with Northwest audiences. He began doing the Scandinavian dialect songs on a dare, translating American songs into Swedish and Norwegian. They proved so successful that he has made numerous recordings of these songs. Currently **Stan** has seven albums on the market and several singles. The latest album is titled "Those Swedish Meatballs are at it Again" and include such gems as "**Thorvald** for President", "The Shifting, Visling Snow", "Mockingbird Hill", etc.

Although **Stan** likes to be at home with his family which includes his wife, **Barbara**, and two children, **Biff** and **Ann**, he does travel a great deal and recently returned from a trek which included Chicago, Minneapolis, and as far east as Buffalo, N.Y.

But we are not to forget about our local talent. At this time we have approximately 75 people coming out to practice for the event, and these people do put in a lot of their leisure time, and hard work, so the Scandinavian Centre can

Continued on Page 12 SCANDAPADES '76

STAN BORESON

THANK YOU FOR YOUR DONATION

Olaf SVEEN, Edmonton — $2.00

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Scandinavian Centre News

is published by The Scandinavian Centre Co-operative Association Limited, 14220 - 125 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5L 3C2, **produced by Morris Publishing Company**, 10205 - 78 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6A 3E1 and **printed by Sun Colorpress Ltd.**, 10026 - 109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 1M4.

The deadline for material to be published is the 15th of each month. Unless special arrangements are made anything received later may have to be left till the next issue.

Cost of advertising is $2.50 per column inch per issue, or $2.00 per column inch on a yearly contract.

Each member of **The Scandinavian Centre** receives **The Scandinavian Centre News** each month free for life. Non-members may subscribe at $6.00 annually, payable to the **Treasurer, Scandinavian Centre** and sending it to the **Director, Scandinavian Centre News, Mr. Stan Hafso, 11739 - 38A Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.**

Scandinavian groups, societies, organizations, associations or clubs may receive the paper by sending a list of members' names and addresses. A mailing charge of 6¢ per copy will be payable. This payment and other correspondence is to be addressed to:
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SOLGLYT SPOTLIGHT

By Betty Broen

COMING EVENTS

Torske Klubben — Ladies Night on Tuesday, Dec. 2nd.

Christmas Bingo and **Election of Officers** on Dec. 6th at 8 p.m.

***

A most successful Lutefisk Dinner was held on November 15th, followed by dancing to the music of **Reuben Missal** and his orchestra.

The catering was organized by Mrs. **Gladys Clark** and Mrs. **Ragna Sivertsen** with the help of their crew of faithful workers, cooks and bakers.

Entertainment was provided by vocal soloists **Darlene Melsness** and **Irene Hovde**. **Stan Hafso** led the crowd in a sing along session.

The dinner was served in a smorgasbord style for the first time. This seemed to suit the space limitations of the kitchen and dining room at the Scandinavian Centre. The executive is very sorry that some people had to be turned away as tickets were completely sold out a day or two before and none were available at the door.

Guests were greeted at the door by our queen, **Karin Nasset**, and her fiance, **Les Jackson**. During the evening the assembly had the honor of a visit from the **"International Queen of Sons of Norway"**. Acting impulsively, Queen **Karin** bestowed the honor of her position as Sons of Norway Queen on the visiting buxom beauty from the U.S.!!!

An engraved silver tray was presented by lodge President **Wally Broen** to **Selma** and **Sig Sorenson** with the members' very best wishes on the occasion of the **Sorenson's** 25th wedding anniversary which they will celebrate on November 25.

Family and friends will celebrate with **Selma** and **Sig** at a dinner and dance at the Scandinavian Centre. **Selma, Sig** and daughter, **Sharon**, are travelling to Norway on December 15 and will spend Christmas in Norway.

***

Cliff Johnson missed the Lutefisk dinner. We all hope you are feeling better again now, **Cliff.**

Mrs. **Nasset** Sr. entered hospital the day of Lutefisk, so also missed a good fish dinner. Our best wishes to both for a speedy return to good health.

Gladys and **Emeth Clark** have recently had their daughter, Mrs. **Susan Whitford**, visiting from Prince Albert. Also visiting the **Clarks** in the past few weeks was their niece, **Donna Breiter**, from Weldon, Saskatchewan.

Family and friends from Viking visited **Min** and **Stan Hafso** and **Molly Cooper** and were guests at the Lutefisk Dinner. **Betty McKevitt** returned recently from a holiday trip to Hawaii. **Doreen** and **Del Melsness** reported that they had a wonderful time on their Mediterranean cruise.

Betty and **Harvey Haugen** escorted a group of young people, including queens—present and past—**Karin Nasset, Greta Elgstrand** and **Inga Nielsen**, to a lodge dance in Calgary sponsored by the **"Unge Venner"**. A good time was had by all.

Congratulations to **Les Jackson** and best wishes to **Karin Nasset** on their recent engagement.

Our sympathies are extended to **Orla** and **Sven Tychsen** and family. **Orla's** mother, Mrs. **Olga Sannes**, recently passed away.

***

Next month's correspondent will be **Bob Burt**—phone 423-5054. □

My Trip to Norway

Continued from last issue

By Astrid Hope

It was time to leave Oslo to start our journey to the Sunnmøre country. We boarded the N.S.B. and it was another memorable journey. We passed near Honefoss, Eidsvoll, where the important pact was signed, Hamar and Lillehammer, thinking that some in our lodge have relations from these areas. This journey turned west at Dombas. Directly north of this intersection, which goes to Trondheim, are the Dovre Mountains which are the unfaltering mountains mentioned in our S.N. pledge. They are 3,285 feet above sea level, small perhaps in comparison to our lofty Rocky Mountains, and which run east-west instead of north-south as ours do. They divide the country naturally in a northern and southern part. This trip was full of rivers and lakes (Mjosen Lake was one and it is the largest lake in Norway) and waterfalls (one had a drop of 590 feet) and it seemed the farther north we went the higher the mountains and the more snow-capped they became. The country was full of wild, majestic scenery and the rail lines again were feats of great engineering as the line twisted and turned through mountains, and at one place we came out in the opposite direction to which we were going.

Coming to Andalsness, we passed the famous Romdal Valley with the much-photographed Romsdalhorn. This mountain is 5,096 feet and has to be one of the most challenging feats of mountain climbing in the world. In fact, it is so treacherous and so many disasters have happened they are contemplating banning these expeditions.

Because of recent snowslides on the Trollstigen, we had to make arrangements for a detour route around Aalesund—a city on the west coast of Norway and is Norway's leading fishing centre. It has some notable sights. It has museums of finds from Viking settlements. We had no time to stop over. We had to find our way to Eidsaa. Nobody seemed to have heard of the place or how we should get there. With no time for supper, we bought a few groceries for a miniature smorgasbord luncheon. I can frankly say, this was the first time we were ever hungry on this trip.

We immediately embarked on a bus for Volde, thanks to a lady passenger who was acquainted with that part of the country. When we landed there at 11:05 p.m., everything was closed, except a hostel near by this small port which was our only refuge and had the comfort of beautifully soft "dynes" (feather comforters). We finally arrived at Eidsaa but not before having to take another ferry and then a bus which stopped periodically along the route to pick up school children. It wasn't much different than boarding a bus of school children here. They seemed to sense we were tourists—looks, actions?

I was anxious to see dad's country. Eidsaa was right off the North Sea. Dad had often spoken of his many fishing expeditions. We walked up the road to "Tagset" and near there we viewed from the "Tagsetnakken" (a rather big mountain), Eidsaa and the countryside so familiar to dad when growing up. He never did get back to see it again for himself. In our visitation to mother's friend's sister at Fiskaa, close to Eidsaa, we met a lady with the same surname as dad's, but no relation, whose family had taken on the name of the place where they were living, which is very, very common in Norway. A person can take on the father's name or place if they wished, which makes it very difficult consequently to trace some of your ancestors in Norway. This lady remembered my grandfather and father and the rest of his family while dad was growing up. She told some interesting stories about his childhood and especially about his sweethearts of his youth—one was actually heartbroken when he sailed away to Canada.

I had experience sampling potet lefse, Hardanger lefse and now in this area they served Sunnmøre lefse—to me it tasted very similar but you daren't call it another name—and they served it with "goma", which was new to me. It is a specially cooked milk mixture and when completed it takes on a brownish

Continued on Page 11
MY TRIP TO NORWAY

The Sixth Sense In Norway

By Olav Sveen

Even in today's enlightened society we still realize there are things happening that we don't fully understand. The study of clairvoyance, telepathy, precognition and all kinds of extrasensory perception is called **Parapsychology.**

In Norse mythology we read in the poem **"Voluspaa"** how a "seeress" describes both the creation and the end of the world. Of the god **Heimdall** it is said that he can see a hundred miles night and day, and that he can hear the grass growing in the fields, and the wool growing on the sheep.

We also read about how the god **Thor's** friend, **Tjalve**, lost a race against a little boy called **Huge** during a visit to the giant **Ut-Gards-Loki.** The giant revealed later that **Huge**, whom **Tjalve** raced with, was his **Memory** or **Thought**, and

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SIXTH SENSE

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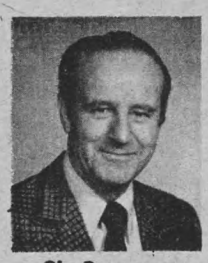

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HISTORICALLY SPEAKING

By Leith Knight
(Mrs. Knight is a reader assistant in the reference department of the Moose Jaw Public Library)
(Continued from last issue)

PART II

In the late 1920s, a Finnish homesteader of the Macrorie district in Saskatchewan embarked on the herculean task of single-handedly building a 43-foot steamboat. **Tom Sukanen**'s craft, which he named **The Tiaanne Mari**, was to take him home to retirement in Finland by way of the South Saskatchewan River, Hudson's Bay, Greenland and Iceland.

The hull and keel of the ocean-bound boat were constructed as separate sections over a period of more than 10 years at **Tom Sukanen**'s homestead seven miles southwest of the South Saskatchewan River. Sometime in the late 1930s he began to winch the two sections to the river's edge.

By anchoring the winch by hand and employing a horse, he was able to drag the boat 20 feet at a time, a distance of one and one-half miles. The keel, which was mounted on sturdy, homemade wheels 18 inches wide and 24 inches in diameter, rode behind the hull.

In order to traverse a large ravine which lay in his path, **Tom** also placed the hull on wheels made by rolling pliable willow trees and securing them with steel bands.

Around 1940 it appears he abandoned his quarter-section farm and, hauling the two completed cabins of the boat onto pasture land along the South Saskatchewan River, he took up residence in them. He then constructed a forge and commenced to work on a boiler and engine. Materials were toted from farm to riverside, a distance of 17 miles, by wheelbarrow and on his back. The mileage was nothing to **Tom Sukanen** who was known to walk to Saskatoon on occasion for supplies.

MADE OF MILD STEEL

The huge boiler was made of five-eighths-inch mild steel which he had heated, rolled in his homemade press, and riveted. He also fashioned a cylinder engine and bilge pumps. Eventually, every part of the steamboat was completed, but there remained the task of bringing the pieces together—the hull and keel still sat 15 miles from the river.

Just how **Tom Sukanen** was to take his ship down the South Saskatchewan has been a source of speculation for decades. In the early days, steamboats by alternatively dodging and lodging on sandbars, plied the river to Medicine Hat. But these were the flat-bottomed, barge-type, not the keel-type of the **Sukanen** boat. The average depth of the Saskatchewan most of the way was four feet; the keel of **The Tiaanne Mari** was nine feet.

It is believed he intended to construct a raft to transport himself, the boat's superstructure, and also a horse, which might be needed for winching, and hauling fuel for the boiler along the route. The raft would tow the hull and the airtight keel, which would ride the water on its side. **Tom** figured that high water on the Saskatchewan in the spring of the year would be sufficient to carry this assemblage well along on the first lap of its journey to Finland.

When it reached a point where the boat could be properly assembled, it is believed the superstructure would be transferred to the hull, and the keel section would be flooded so it would sink below the surface in an upright position. The hull would be floated into position above the keel and the two sections would be joined in some fashion for the first time. Then the pump or pumps would partially empty the keel until the boat was riding normally.

NEVER REACHED RIVER

But **Tom Sukanen**'s boat was never destined to reach the river. Over the years, **Tom** had become completely obsessed by his creation. Planning for the boat had monopolized all his thoughts, and its building had increasingly occupied every waking moment. His life savings had been invested in the ship and his fiercely independent nature would not allow him to accept anything for which he could not pay.

Inevitably his health, both physically and mentally, deteriorated and he finally died on April 23, 1943, and was buried in the Hospital Cemetery at North Battleford.

Tom Sukanen left behind an amazing quantity of his handiwork which literally began to walk away. Pulleys, chains, railings, pumps, chronometer, brass and copper fittings and tools simply vanished. What remained was auctioned off by the municipality, like his violin which recently turned up in Saskatoon.

The hull and keel never moved beyond the spot where **Tom Sukanen** had winched them. The hull was used as a dwelling for a time before both pieces were purchased from the municipality for $30 by a neighbor, **Victor Markkula**, and hauled onto his property to protect them from further vandalism. Over the years the hull has been used for grain storage.

Years later, when PFRA engineers and surveyors were looking over the site of the proposed dam on the South Saskatchewan River, they came across the rusting boiler and cylinder assembly. Gardiner Dam would be constructed only a quarter of a mile from **Tom Sukanen**'s forge, and it is believed that boiler and engine, and the ship's cabins where he lived during the last years of his life, were swept away during the building of the dam. Eventually the rising waters of **Diefenbaker Lake** would cover the scene of **Tom Sukanen**'s frantic labors.

MULLEN ACQUIRED PARTS

About 20 years ago a farmer of Lake Valley, **Lawrence "Moon" Mullin**, became interested in the story of **Tom Sukanen** and his steamboat and set about to acquire the hull and keel and whatever other parts still remained so that they could be restored to the appearance they presented in **Tom Sukanen**'s dreams.

Wilf Markkula, son of **Victor Markkula**, donated the hull and keel and also the cupboards from one of the cabins which had been used for storage of small hardware in the blacksmith shop on the **Markkula** farm. One of the ship's pulleys was located at Crosby, North Dakota, where it had been taken by some Americans hunting in the area; another pulley was left at the **Mullin** farm by an anonymous donor.

The chronometer or timepiece was "discovered" at Moose Jaw's Art Museum. Although weatherbeaten and in pieces, its tiny dowels turned on an improvised lathe, indicate the skill of its builder.

The lifeboat, superstructure railings and transport axle have been preserved by Mr. **MacPherson** of the Macrorie area, and the Riverhurst Museum has a gear and endless drive chain of the engine. Mr. **L. Peterson** of Riverhurst gave the forceps **Tom** used to lace with steel wire the galvanized iron sheets of the keel. The propeller exists and there is hope for its return.

In January of 1972, the hull and keel were lifted out of their resting place at the **Markkula** farm and placed on flatbeds for the trip to the Pioneer Village and Museum at Moose Jaw. Here, as funds and volunteer labor permit, they will be restored and assembled as **Tom Sukanen** had imagined them.

The fall of 1972 saw a marine engineer looking at **Tom**'s ship and opined that it had been a seaworthy craft, and marvelled at the workmanship of one man with a few handmade tools.

When asked if he thought **Tom Sukanen**'s ship would really work, a neighbor remarked, "Everything this man made through the years worked. How could men say the ship wouldn't?" □

Scandinavian Club – What's It All About?

By Les Greenham

As those of you know, who saw my article a couple of months ago, there is a movement afoot to form a **Scandinavian Club** on the lower floor of the Scandinavian Centre. The idea of this club is to provide facilities with a Scandinavian flavor where members can entertain their Scandinavian friends from overseas, as well as, of course, their friends in Canada, be they Scandinavian or not. Many of us who have been closely associated with the Scandinavian Centre in the past have experienced occasions when we have had an overseas visitor whom we would have been proud to have taken to the Centre. However, the halls were booked for social events which in most cases were not even of a Scandinavian nature. Now wouldn't you have felt good if there had been an area in the Scandinavian Centre where you could have entertained your friends? Well, that is the facility the Scandinavian Club is trying to promote but what we need are members. Our proposal is this: any 1975 past and present members of any Scandinavian Society executive are eligible for a charter membership, as well as all past directors of the Scandinavian Centre. The proposed membership fee is only $10.00 per family.

The beauty of this proposed idea for a Scandinavian Club is that it will be open to members and their guests. Don't you think this is a tremendous idea? If so, please don't waste any time. Get in touch with me, **Les Greenham**, at **455-0082** after 5 p.m. on weekdays; or **Per Nielsen** at **436-4109** after 6 p.m. weekdays; or **Lili Nielsen** at **435-5655** after 5 p.m. weekdays.

The Scandinavian Club held its third meeting on November 17 and each member of the Executive gave a favorable report for the success of this venture. As a matter of fact everyone was excited about the enthusiasm they encountered.

The first social event to raise funds towards the realization of a Scandinavian Club was held on Friday, November 14 in the Dania Room. It was well attended with representation from each society. Now, we don't know exactly what profit was realized, however, we know it was in the neighborhood of $250 or $275.

At the moment the present executive would like to combine a social evening with the other societies on occasions when they feel they need outside support, and in this way insure a successful financial evening for all parties concerned. For example, the Scandinavian Club would like to join the Spring Dance which used to be a combined Finnish, Swedish and Icelandic Dance. Now, if you feel you need support, contact any member of the executive. Your executive is:

PRESIDENT — **Per Nielsen**, Danish Society
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Finnish Language Struggle

The 400,000 Swedish-Finns Are Losing Ground, Even Though They Have Constitutional Protection And Many Good Institutions Behind Them

By Per Håland
Translation as printed in **NY VERD**

Finland is a linguistically divided land, as is Norway, and one notices it as soon as one lands, in fact, as soon as one boards the ferry from Sweden. Placards and loudspeaker information are in both Finnish and Swedish. A great many understand only Finnish.

"I know Swedish, but will rather not talk it," said a woman in the tourist office in Jyvaskyla, a university town in the middle of the land which has a large tourist traffic and blooming industries. And unbelievably many Finns who we know understand Swedish are unbelievably surly when foreigners—who they know must know do not know Finnish—ask directions (in Norwegian).

About 8% of the 4.6 million Finns use Swedish as their mother tongue. The largest part of the Swedish-speakers live in villages and towns along the coast from far into the Gulf of Finland to far north in the Gulf of Bothnia. The Aland Islands, which are self-governing, are pure Swedish, as are

Continued on Page 10 FINNISH LANGUAGE

THE NEW NORSE LANGUAGE

NORWEGIAN OFFICIALS, THE LAW AND THE NEW NORSE STATE LANGUAGE
Many Norwegian Government Officials And Civil Servants Use The Tactic That New Norse Will Be Used As Little As Possible
Translation as printed in **NY VERD**

Voss was the first town ship in Norway to demand that the New Norse language (nynorsk) be used in the schools and public service within its boundaries. On the 75th anniversary, in February, 1973, Voss published a newspaper to commemorate the historic event.

In it Judge **Nils Faaberg** of Voss, one of the most respected judges of Norway, has this to say about the language situation in Norway. We shall cite the anniversary publication:

"If anyone wishes to familiarize himself with the effort and struggle to get New Norse into the public service and administration he must be prepared to read a sad story.

"The officials have always been the great obstacle to get around. When people in the 1870s began to write their own language, the officials began to refuse to accept letters written in the 'common Dano-Norwegian language' (bokmål, also known as Norwego-Danish in English). When a man in Gausdal wrote in New Norse to a clergyman about a schoolhouse, he received orders from the clergyman to rewrite the letter in Dano-Norwegian. When the man refused, the clergyman sent the letter to the county governor without recommendation. The governor sent the letter to the Department of Justice, which replied that 'in government business the commonly accepted written language must be used.'

"This would result in people not being able to have cases heard or deeds announced publicly unless the documents were written in Dano-Norwegian."

PARLIAMENT ACTS

"The Parliament then passed a resolution in 1878 that officials and public servants no longer could refuse to accept and answer letters written in the Norwegian popular language. But there was no talk of equal footing.

"In 1885 Parliament therefore assessed the following resolution: 'The government is requested to take action so that the Norwegian people's language as a school and official language be placed on a par with our ordinary written Dano-Norwegian.'

"With this an equal footing between the languages was firmly established, and in the resolution was stated that the will of the people should determine which language should be used. But the opposition to using New Norse in government was both hard and tenacious. Old traditions and habits are hard to change.

"But after awhile the people began to wake up. They would no longer tolerate that the Norwegian language and the resolution of Parliament were sabotaged. This is surely also connected with the fact that according to a law of 1892, New Norse could be placed on equal footing with Dano-Norwegian in the public schools, and that there was a resolution about final examinations in New Norse on the college level.

"Just the same progress was slow in getting laws, regulations, announcements and forms in New Norse. In 1914 Sogndal township board insisted that it have laws, forms and blanks in New Norse, but none payed any attention to this. In 1921 the New Norse Language Office of Western Norway (a citizens' organization) encouraged the township board to demand New Norse in connection with government business.

"After awhile the national administration began to wake up a little from its stupor. On Sept. 1, 1924, rules were issued regarding the use of New Norse in the Church Department. In brief they stated that when one addressed the department in New Norse, he should get his answer in the same language. Likewise, New Norse should be used in all townships and counties which demanded it. The other departments later gave out similar regulations.

"By Royal Decree of Dec. 14, 1928, it was established that announcements of vacancies in government and civil service positions should be in the language form which the majority in the township and school district had demanded.

"Nevertheless for a long time all such vacancies were announced in Dano-Norwegian. In these regulations nothing was said about what language the officials should use. But in Royal Decree of Feb. 13 and Dec. 12, 1925, regulations were given as to what language officials serving under the Department of Justice should use. In these regulations the county governors were, for example, ordered to use the language the county board had demanded. The governors were, for example, ordered to use the language the county board had demanded. The governors should also reply in New Norse if anyone addressed him in that language. The other departments did not follow suit."

HARD AND BITTER

"After a hard and bitter struggle in the upper and lower houses of Parliament, we got a law about language use in government service. Parliament found it necessary to pass such a law, even though it was 45 years since Parliament itself had passed a resolution about the equal footing of the two official languages. As the main point in the law, it was decreed that in an appointment in government or civil service which required the artium degree (graduation from the gymnas, academic junior college), graduation from a teachers' college or similar education, the appointee, if born after Jan. 1, 1905, should be obliged to use both New Norse and Dano-Norwegian in his written handling of cases in his work.

"It is now 87 years since Parliament adopted equality in the language situation, and 42 years since it passed the law about the use of language in government service. But even now, both in the central administration and in the district government offices there is one violation after the other of the language law and its intention.

"If one asked Finance, Defence of any other department how many cirulars they sent in the last ten years in Dano-Norwegian, and how many in New Norse, I have no doubt that you would find some interesting statistics.

"There were probably many who thought that now there should be rapid progress in getting the two languages — Dano-Norwegian and New Norse — on an equal footing. But they soon had to change their minds. The intentions of the law are clear: the two languages should now be placed on equal footing in government use.

"But opposition to New Norse has persisted, and sometimes borders on pure sabotage. Scarcely any other Norwegian law has been ignored to such a degree as the law about the use of language in government, by those who should obey it. Many government and civil officials seem to employ the tactics of using New Norse as little as possible, and not more than they are directly forced to, and not without specific demands. The Norwegian Linguistic Society has been obliged to use much of its time and energy as watch-dog for the language laws. This should not have been necessary. It is this society, the district linguistic societies, the farm youth, leagues in the cities and individual enthusiastic friends who have forced the progress that has been made until now."

THE PEOPLE'S SERVANT

Judge Nils Faaberg continues:

"However, the most dangerous, in a linguistic sense, are the independent agencies which have been created (by the Parliament) like toadstools. A Norwegian government official or civil servant out to learn that he is the people's servant and not the people's master.

"The courts of law are not any exception in this regard. In many judicial districts, when the people have demanded New Norse scarcely a single judgement is given in that language.

"When New Norse has such a low rating as a judicial language, there is an historic connection here as elsewhere with the opposition of officials to New Norse, but also to the weak position it occupies at the University of Oslo, and that so few laws have been worded in New Norse, in spite of the good work of zealous members of Parliament, such as Kjetil Skogen, Lars Ramndal and last, but not least, Einar Stavang.

"It is in accordance with the Constitution that the Judicial power is placed on an equal footing with the Legislative and the Executive. The King or Executive Power does not, therefore, have the right to intrude on the courts when it involves passing judgement, interpreting laws or judicial principle.

"A judge is also the servant of the people. Nearly all the judges are now born after 1905, and are therefore obliged to obey that which is set forth in the laws and Royal Decree of Jan. 29, 1932."

Thus wrote Judge Nils Faaberg in the Voss 75th anniversary publication.

END LAWLESSNESS

When both national languages are placed on equal footing by resolution of the Parliament, by laws passed by both houses, and by Royal Decree, then one should expect that government

Continued on Page 10 NEW NORSE LANGUAGE

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DANIA DOINGS

By Lili Nielsen

DANIA'S ANNUAL CHRISTMAS BINGO will be held on December 10, 1975, at 8:00 p.m. in the Nordic Room. Come and bring your friends, too. Admission fee is $3.00 per person for 2 cards, coffee and pastry—extra cards will be sold at 50¢ a card.

***

Our Whist Drive will be held on December 9, 1975, at 8 :00 p.m. in the Dania Room. We hope to see you all, even though it is getting close to Christmas.

***

DANIA held their annual general meeting on October 22. The newly-elected directors are as follows:

President — **Peter Anderson** — 458-2788
Vice-President — **Kirsten Lindegger** — 489-5890
Treasurer — **Knud Larsen** — 434-5415
Secretary — **Lili Nielsen** — 435-5655
Members at large — **Lars Brandt** — 429-6771
Peter Elander — 452-3907
Sonja Nielsen — 455-9594
Substitutes — **Thomas Nielsen** and **Claus Jacobsen**
Revisors — **Svend Nielsen** and **Keld Sondrup**

The new Board of Directors hope we shall have a year better than ever, and will try to involve everyone in the activities of **Dania**.

Bikuben will meet as usual on the third Monday of the month. We hope to see you all on December 15 at 8:00 p.m. Let's all get together before Christmas.

***

Don't forget the Children's Christmas Party being held on December 21 at 2:00 p.m. We hope you all have your children registered. We have tried to contact everyone due to the postal strike, and sincerely hope no one was left out.

***

DANIA'S ANNUAL NEW YEAR'S DANCE will be held on January 10, 1976, at 7:00 p.m. in the Viking Room. We hope to see a lot of you come out for this event—we shall be having Herrings and Open Face Sandwiches made by a Danish "Smørrebrøds Jomfru" who has just arrived in Edmonton a short while ago. We have engaged a fantastic band to supply the music—it is a four-piece band with a singer. Limited tickets are available from any of the Board members for the cost of $6.00 per person for members and $7.50 per person for non-members. Get your tickets early as we believe this dance will be better than any others.

***

Have you renewed your membership for 1976. If not, please send for it right away. The price is $5.00 per year for single or family. Use the coupon below to send for it to the secretary, Mrs. **Lili Nielsen**, 3903 - 111A Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6J 1G2.

***

We would like to start an information column and would like anyone of you to supply us with information that you would like to have included in this column, such as wedding announcements, silver anniversaries, etc.

***

The Board of Directors wish you all a **Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Glædelig Jul — Godt Nytaar.** □

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NAME OF CHILDREN	Boys Age	Girls Age

Name of Parents .....

Address of Parents .....

ANSGAR LUTHERAN NEWS

By Pastor **Holger N. Madsen**

First of all we would like to make an apology for the error in last month's news item which listed **Paul Larsen** as the Treasurer of Ansgar. The Treasurer of Ansgar is in fact **Paul JENSEN**, and his address is 5723 - 101A Ave. Our most humble apologies for this boo-boo.

With the Christmas season fast approaching, we are beginning to make preparations in both Church and home for the on-coming festive season. And part of the true celebration of Christmas needs to include a visit to the manger of the Christ-child. If this is omitted, then there is a real possibility that one gets so absorbed in the preparation that one forgets the central point of the celebration. Therefore we call your attention to our schedule of Christmas worship services. Come and join us.

An annual Christmas activity of the Ansgar family is our congregational Christmas party. This will be held on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 28 at 3 p.m. in the Jasper Place Community Hall at 96 Ave. and 152 St. Here we shall have the traditional dancing around the Christmas tree singing carols, both in Danish and English, as well there will be time to visit over a cup of coffee and a piece of vinebrød, plus some special activities for the youngsters. So do plan to come and join us.

And permit us to remind you that this year, the same as last year, there will NOT be any service on New Year's Day, but instead there will be a New Year's Eve worship with Holy Communion at 5 p.m. Please consider this opportunity of seeing out the old year and welcoming in the New Year in God's house.

To all the friends and acquaintances of Ansgar we wish a most blessed Christmas, and a joyous New Year. Glædelig Jul og et Godt Nyt Aar. □

Henning C. Boe Publishes *Western Viking* Despite Growing Financial Pinch

By Jim Peterson
From NY VERD

"Golfing in Seattle in December?"

Henning Boe's astonished reaction to **Ole Edje**'s off-hand remark changed the course of the young Norwegian printer's life. Within a week he had left a bitter 1958 Minneapolis winter behind and was off to seek his fortune in the Pacific Northwest.

Not long after his arrival in Seattle, **Boe** succeeded **Edje** as publisher of the **Western Viking**, a weekly Norwegian-language newspaper. **Edje**, then in his 70s, had published the 69-year-old paper for 50 years.

Today **Boe** still devotes most of his time to the **Viking**, while his wife, **Ragnhild**, operates Trans-Globe Travel Service, a travel agency which **Boe** opened in 1961.

Foreign - language publishing has never been a lucrative field in this country and **Boe**'s experience is no exception. In recent years the travel agency has been his principal means of support and the paper has been a labor of love.

"I've been tempted to throw in the towel more than once," he admitted. "We finally got some of the Norwegian organizations to advertise their functions rather than expect free publicity. They didn't like it."

RISING COSTS

This past year **Boe**'s press costs have gone up $105 a week, or some $5,000 a year. "That completely eats up our average profit over the past several years," he said. So the future is

Continued on Page 8 HENNING C. BOE

Olaf Sveen In Local Hotel

A good friend of ours, **Olaf Sveen**, is appearing in the Dining Lounge of the Hotel Londonderry Fridays and Saturdays from 6 to 10 p.m. and on Sunday from 4 to 8 p.m. Drop by and enjoy the fine stylings of one of the best accordion players around.

The chef at the hotel is a Danish lady by the name of **Ingrid Bak.** □

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FINNISH SOCIETY

By Elmer Kankkunen

Our folk dancing group has been practising regularly with occasional supervision by that man of many talents, Mr. **Matti Erkkila**. National costumes will be ordered from Finland as soon as the postal strike is over. The **Kiikurit Folk Dancers** from Thunder Bay have expressed their interest in performing at the **Scandapades**, however, the prospects of their participation are yet uncertain as they have encountered some problems in financing the trip. Apparently the government cultural grants kitty has been cut back along the same lines as other government departments.

At a general meeting held recently it was decided that we would not have any ceremony to observe **Finnish Independence** this year. Among other things, we seem to be lacking suitable speakers for the occasion.

At the same meeting a committee of four persons namely, Mrs. **Anne Sahuri**, Mrs. **Irja Kuusela, Sylvi** and **Elmer Kankkunen** were selected to start interviewing our old-timers.

The executive finalized plans for the Adults' Christmas Party and was held on Nov. 29 at the Scandinavian Centre. **Les Greenham** lived up to the promise he made in his Centre News report on the **Scandinavian Hour**.

COMING EVENTS

Finnish Society Annual Children's Christmas Party, Sunday, December 14 at 2:00 p.m. at the Scandinavian Centre.

SKI NOTES

"Snowbound '75", held on November 16 at the Jubilee Auditorium, was an excellent opportunity to review the various types of ski equipment that is available in Edmonton stores. Most local ski clubs were also on hand to extoll the virtues of belonging to their particular club.

Somehow I get the feeling that many Scandinavians are missing the boat in a sport which they invented. In this era of instant coffee and instant Canadians, we have another phenomenon, the instant cross-country skier. It is time for some of the old hands to take their children or grandchildren out and really show them what skiing is all about, rather than trust this important facet of our heritage to some self-styled instant expert working for some store.

The Norwegians are up to something. I know not exactly what, but I have noticed that shiny new skiing trophy in the Centre showcase. Can other clubs or groups compete for this trophy and if so what are the rules?

Incidentally, I hope at least some people have been watching an excellent series on cross-country skiing every Thursday at 8:45 a.m. on Channel 13. This series has been featuring cross-country skiing instruction by **Irwin Servold** of the Devon Nordic Ski Club. **Irwin**, some years back, was the best cross-country skier in Canada and also has represented Canada in the Winter Olympics.

A Christmas gift idea—buy someone you love a pair of skis!

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. □

Scandinavians Along The Mackenzie River

By Elmer Kankkunen

PART I

The Mackenzie River basin is rated as one of the longest watersheds in the world, stretching from the mountains of Alberta and British Columbia some 2,000 miles to its outlet into the Beaufort Sea, about 300 miles north of the Arctic Circle. The Mackenzie River itself flows in a northwesterly direction for 1,080 miles beginning at the western end of Great Slave Lake ("Mile O" on Canadian Hydrographic Charts) and ending at the delta which is farther west than the west coast of Vancouver Island.

This great river which seems to go on forever is continually changing in character. At times she seems angry or menacing as her waters flow swift and turbulent between snow-capped mountain ranges; at other times she is so calm and tranquil that she resembles a lake more than a river.

The river valley is home to the buffalo, moose, the timber wolf, black bear, grizzly bear and mountain sheep, while the reindeer, barren lands grizzly, polar bear, caribou and white fox roam the delta.

The bald eagles make their rough brush pile nests in the tallest spruces along the banks, peregrine falcons flit about their craggy perches on the sheer limestone cliffs, and ptarmigan startle intruders into the woods with their sudden flights. Along the wider reaches of the river, numerous varieties of ducks guard their young in the shoreline marshes during the summer, and in the fall ancient ravens watch as Canada geese, sandhill cranes and whistling swans stop to rest on their flight south.

In the upper reaches near Great Slave Lake, tourists come to fish for the tasty little Arctic Grayling, large lake trout and the Great Northern Pike. Lake trout weighing over forty pounds are not uncommon and the pike become truly great as they mature slowly in the cold, clean waters. Tourists are often forced to release 25-pounders in their efforts to stay within legal limits and catch a 35-pound "keeper" to take home to the States or southern Canada.

Whitefish are plentiful in Great Slave Lake, the lower reaches of the Mackenzie River and the Mackenzie Delta. At Tuktoyaktuk, the Eskimo, or Inuit as they prefer to be called, lift their short gill nets twice a day after the tides and are usually rewarded with nets full of five different varieties of the tastiest whitefish in Canada. The special tastiness is probably attributable to the salinity of the cold Bering Sea water. A permanent gill net permit costs only $5.00; a resident angling licence is not required nor are there many restrictions to resident fishing in general.

Newcomers to the Territories after six months residence can obtain a resident hunting licence which permits them to shoot one moose anytime during the year and five caribou in season, namely during October and November. They might also be lucky in the annual draw and for a $25.00 permit be allowed to hunt buffalo outside the perimeters of the Woods Buffalo National Park. They are not allowed to hunt reindeer, as they are protected by law and the herd is privately managed. There is a herd of 6,000 real reindeer close to Tuk! These reindeer, which orinated in the Finnish part of Lapland, were brought over by ship to feed starving miners during the Alaska Gold Rush. They flourished in Alaska and part of the herd was purchased by the Canadian Government. These purchased reindeer were moved from Alaska to the Northwest Territories by Finnish Lapps in an epic reindeer drive which lasted three years, but that's another story.

Most natives and a few long-term white residents possess General Hunting Licences which allow them to hunt most game in almost any quantity throughout the year.

In view of the natural beauty of the land, the free and easygoing life style, the liberal hunting and fishing regulations, it is rather surprising that more Scandinavians haven't settled here. I, personally, enjoy the spaciousness, the clean air, the people and the sunshine around the clock (at Tuk the sun doesn't set for fifty-nine days).

I regard myself as being very fortunate in having had the opportunity to spend the last five summers travelling and working along the whole length of the Mackenzie River. Being of Finnish descent, I realize now that I have almost subconsciously sought out other Scandinavians or have watched for evidence of Scandinavian influence. To my disappointment, the Finns seem to be almost completely absent from the far north, however, the other Scandinavians are represented in rather surprising circumstances. □

(To be continued next issue)

FINLAND - *SUOMI*

PART VI

POLITICS

The independence of Finland was preserved after World War II. Her political institutions remained intact, and the nation was able to maintain its traditional way of life without interruption.

EIGHT PARTIES

Eight political parties share the 200 seats in Parliament: the Social Democrats, the Conservatives, the Center Party, the People's Democratic League, the Rural Party, the Swedish People's Party, the Liberal Party and the Christian Union.

The **Social Democrats** have been the biggest single party in most elections since the present voting system was introduced in 1906. Today their economic and social outlook is roughly the same as that of the Scandinavian Social Democratic parties. During the past years internal conflicts have arisen within the Social Democratic Party leading to a split into two different groups. Since the parliamentary elections in 1966 the Social Democrats again have been the biggest single party in Parliament.

The **Conservative Party** is a party of business and industry as well as part of the professional middle class.

The **Centre Party** represents the farmers and rural interests in general; and, as a centre party it stands for a middle-of-the-road policy.

The **People's Democratic League** includes both the Communist Party and some other leftist elements.

The **Rural Party** has its supporters among the agrarian and rural population.

The **Swedish People's Party** represents the minority interests of Swedish-speaking Finns.

The **Liberal Party** has its supporters mainly among employees in adminstration, education and business.

The table shows that usually no landslides occur in Finnish elections. This is partly due to the electoral system of proportional representation. Another reason is the conservative trait in the Finnish character which has always lent stability to political life. Party affiliations are often handed down from father to son. To a large extent they also depend on the social pattern, for the parties tend to represent economic interests rather than idologies.

Another result of the electoral system is that usually no party achieves an absolute majority in Parliament. The government, therefore, often is a coalition of two or more parties.

The first post-war President was **Marshal Mannerheim** who was elected in July 1944. **Mannerheim** resigned two years later because of failing health and was succeeded for the remainder of his term by **Juho Kusti Paasikivi** who in 1950 was re-elected for six years. In 1956 Dr. **Urho K. Kekkonen** was elected President and re-elected in 1962 and in 1968.

(TABLE — 2 COLUMNS)

President **Kekkonen** has played an important role in the post-war policy of Finland. Before his election for President he was for a decade the leader of the Agrarian Party, the present Center Party—the largest non-socialist party in the country. Together with President **Paasikivi**, President **Kekkonen** has outlined and directed the post-war foreign policy of Finland. □

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About *Vinlands Mallag*

Vinlands Mållag is the Canadian-American affiliate of **Noregs Mållag**, the Norwegian cultural and linguistic society.

Through **Vinlands Mållag** members are able to play active roles in supporting those basic Norwegian cultural values which are endangered by the foreign values and interests now inundating Norway.

Monies raised by **Vinlands Mållag** are to be used to publish an English-Norwegian lesson book that may be used by English-speaking students at Norwegian schools, by tourists and by people interested in learning the New Norse Language. No such book is now available.

After the lesson book has been published a series of cultural and reference works are planned.

Membership in the organization is $5.00 yearly (12 months) for individuals and $6.50 for couples. Members receive **Vinlands Mållag** news and information and each issue of **Ny Verd**. Dues and gifts to **Vinlands Mållag** are tax exempt and may be deducted from income tax returns.

Cheques should be made payable to **Vinlands Mållag** and sent to: **Vinland Mållag, 20 Bayberry Lane, Norwalk, Ct. 06851, U.S.A.** (U.S. money, please.) □

Books and Articles

NOREGS HISTORIE (Norway's History) is an interestingly written, well illustrated text by **Lars Jakob Holt**.

The book was published early in 1974 by **H. Aschenhoug & Co.**, Oslo. It is intended as a source for use in junior colleges, teachers' colleges and community colleges. It is hardcovered and has 339 pages, including five pages of index.

Each section has its own introductory summary. **Lars Jakob Holt** states that he tried to make the book easier to learn from than are most texts. He appears to have succeeded. Even the type and layout in the book add to its attraction.

Norway's social and economic history are woven into the political-chronological account, while cultural and art subjects are well illustrated. The illustrations, whether maps, photos or paintings, have been given more room than would be normal in North American texts meant for college level use. The information under each illustration is also more complete than is often the case here or in Norway.

PERSPECTIVE

Also included in the text is a view of the contemporary history of the other Noreic lands. This makes the book more useful than most Norwegian histories, for it enables the reader to better understand many of the outside causes that had effects within Norway.

It should be noted in passing that the spelling standard used shows the influences of the government-controlled revisions that have infiltrated Norwego-Danish forms and words into the New Norse language. In spite of this, **Noregs historie** is a good book for any grownup Norwegian-Canadian who is interested in Norwegian history and wants an interesting first reader about the subject.

The publisher did not state the book's price, but inquiries and orders may be directed to: **H. Aschenhoug & Co., Sehestedsplass 3, Oslo 1, Noreg** (Norway). □

NORSKE BARNERIM OG LEIKAR (Norwegian Children's Rhymes and Games), a new edition of **Bernt Støylen**'s Norwegian children's classic, is now available from **Norsk Barneblad Forlag**.

The book contains an excellent selection of rhymes and games from throughout Norway. With a fine sense for what is suitable for children, the writer made a well-rounded choice from the rich material at his disposal. He included versions from many parts of Norway, so that the rhymes and games should be familiar to most Norwegians.

Bernt Støylen also understood that these must be sung if they are to live. As a result, there is an appendix in the book which contains the tunes to which the rhymes may be sung.

Norske barnerim og leikar contains 172 pages. It is available to residents of Canada and the U.S. for $5.00 (U.S.) a copy. The price includes the postage. □

Add color to your open fire: for one week soak in a wooden or earthen container lightly rolled newspapers in a solution of salt, copper sulfate, and water. Let dry. You will be surprised at the longer hours the newspaper logs burn, giving off a colored flame.

***

An easy glaze for fruitcake is made by boiling one minute 1 cup sugar, 1/2 cup water, and 1 tablespoon butter. Spread on cake with a pastry brush while the syrup is hot. Two or three coats may be used, but let each coat stand for half an hour before the next is added.

Continued from Page 6
HENNING C. BOE

uncertain in terms of continued regular publication.

And he recites some of the same problems that plague other foreign-language newspaper publishers. Circulations are dwindling. Fewer young people are interested. The few new immigrants want to become Americans.

With only a printer's experience when he took over the **Western Viking, Boe** had to go back to school to learn journalism. He attended evening classes at the University of Washington for two years.

The schooling and his subsequent experience has made the **Western Viking** an extremely professional-looking and easy-to-read publication.

Boe, 59, was born in Tvedstrand, a small town south of Oslo. Printer's ink has flowed in his veins since 1930 when he was a newspaper delivery boy. In time he became a professional printer, qualifying step by step for the degrees of proficiency in the field recognized in Norway.

It was a desire to learn more about printing equipment which brought him to the United States in 1951. He went to work for the **Decorah** (Ia.) **Posten** (which he eventually purchased in 1973) and did some tutoring at Luther College there.

AMERICANIZED

"I like it here, I was Americanized," he said. He returned to Norway briefly after two years as he had originally planned, but the vast difference in income and living standards brought him back to the U.S. (Minneapolis) in 1954.

Today, clients coming in the front door of his agency are scarcely aware of newspaper activities in the back, but those who come in from the rear parking lot may peer over a partition lined with travel folders and see layout tables, typsetting equipment and headline makers.

His primary agency activities include charters for the Norsemen's Federation or when his turn comes—in a rotation among several agencies—to handle a tour for the Sons of Norway.

The combination of activities keeps **Boe** near his office, but when one issue of the **Western Viking** was skipped last summer he slipped off to Norway to call on King **Olav**. That's customary for winners of the **King Olav medal**, presented to individuals outside Norway for their efforts in promoting the country. **Boe** got his medal in November 1973 at the 25th anniversary banquet of the Norsemen's Federation.

It was a total surprise. A quiet and modest man, he is understandably proud of his medal and the accomplishments which it signifies.

"The nicest part," he remarked, "is that most people seem to think I deserved it."

In addition to editing and publishing **Western Viking** 47 times yearly, Mr. **Boe** is active in 13 Norwegian-American organizations. He has been an officer in many of these and helped to found the Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Norwegian-American Chapter of Commerce, the Seattle-Bergen Sister City Committee and the Grieg Festival

Continued on Page 10
HENNING C. BOE

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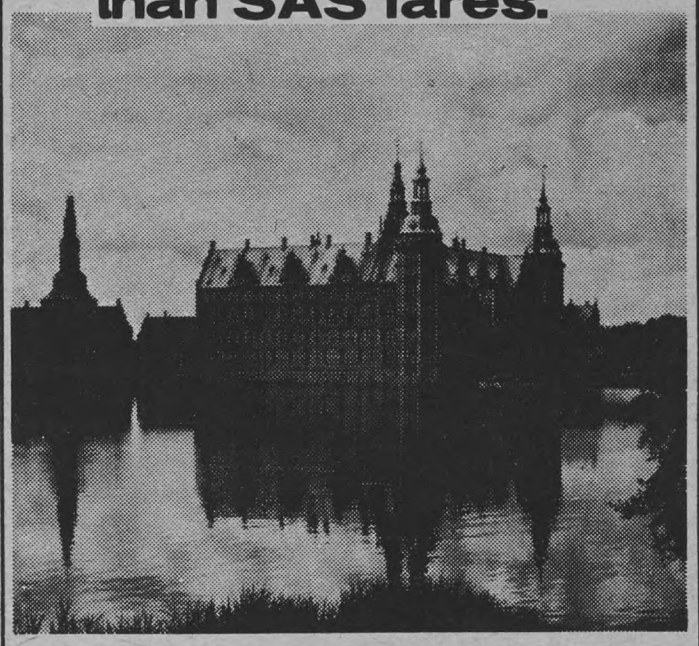

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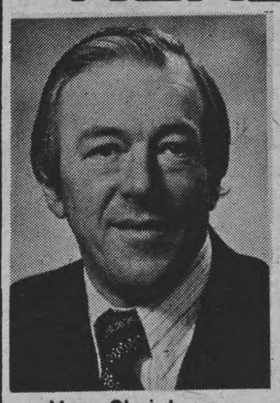

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Kitchen Corner

Holiday goodies for giving. A nice way to say "just for you" at Christmas time.

BEST SHORTBREAD

1 cup sugar
3 3/4 cups flour
1 lb. butter (soft)

Mix like dough and knead it a lot. Put into desired shapes. Prick it. Put a nut or piece of candied cherry on top. Bake at 325°F.

***

CRANBERRY LOAF

(NOTE: Cranberries must be cut in half)
2 cups sifted flour
1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
Orange juice or water
1 egg, beaten
2 cups cranberries (cut in half)
1 cup sugar
1/2 teaspoon baking soda
1 orange (juice and grated rind)
2 tablespoons melted shortening
1/2 cup chopped nuts (optional)

Sift together all dry ingredients. Combine squeezed orange juice plus enough juice or water to measure 3/4 cup liquid.

Add rind, melted shortening and beaten egg to dry ingredients and mix to dampen. Fold in nuts and cranberries. Bake one hour in moderate oven.

***

FUDGE

This fudge is foolproof and so easy to make.

2/3 cup canned milk
1 1/2 cups marshmallows (miniature)
1 teaspoon vanilla
1/2 cup chopped nuts
1 2/3 cups sugar
Pinch of salt
1 1/2 cups semi-sweet chocolate chips

Mix milk, sugar and salt over medium heat. Bring to a boil and boil for 5 minutes stirring constantly. Remove from stove, add marshmallows, chocolate chips, vanilla and nuts. Stir until marshmallows and chocolate chips are melted. Pour into buttered pan.

***

SCANDINAVIAN RECIPE FOR DECEMBER

SWEDISH TEA RING

2 tablespoons yeast
1 cup lukewarm water
2 teaspoons sugar
1 cup milk
1/4 cup butter
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup sugar
2 eggs, beaten
6 cups sifted flour

Soften yeast in 1 cup lukewarm water and 2 teaspoons sugar. Scald milk and add butter, sugar and salt. Cool to lukewarm and add yeast. Add half the flour to make a thick batter. Add eggs and beat well. Add enough flour to make a soft dough. Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead until smooth and satiny. Place in a greased bowl and let rise until double in bulk, punch down and let rise again. This makes 2 rings.

To make tea ring, half the dough and then roll each half out into a sheet about 1/2-inch thick, three times as long as it is wide. Brush with melted butter and spread with brown sugar and cinnamon, roll up jelly-roll fashion. Shape into a ring onto a greased cookie sheet. With scissors, cut through ring almost to the centre, in slices about one inch thick. Turn each slice on its side. Brush with melted butter. Let rise until double in bulk. Bake at 375°F. Frost and decorate when cool.

***

TRADITIONAL SCANDINAVIAN GLOGG

To extend this recipe, add either 1 1/2 cups of alcohol, 2 cups sweet vermouth, or a quart or more of muscatel wine.

3 whole cardamom seeds
8 whole cloves
1 cinnamon stick
1 wide strip orange peel
1 1/2 cups water
1/4 cup blanched almonds
1/2 cup light raisins
26-oz. bottle red Bordeaux or Burgundy wine
26-oz. bottle port wine and 1/2 bottle cognac (see below)
Sugar, to taste

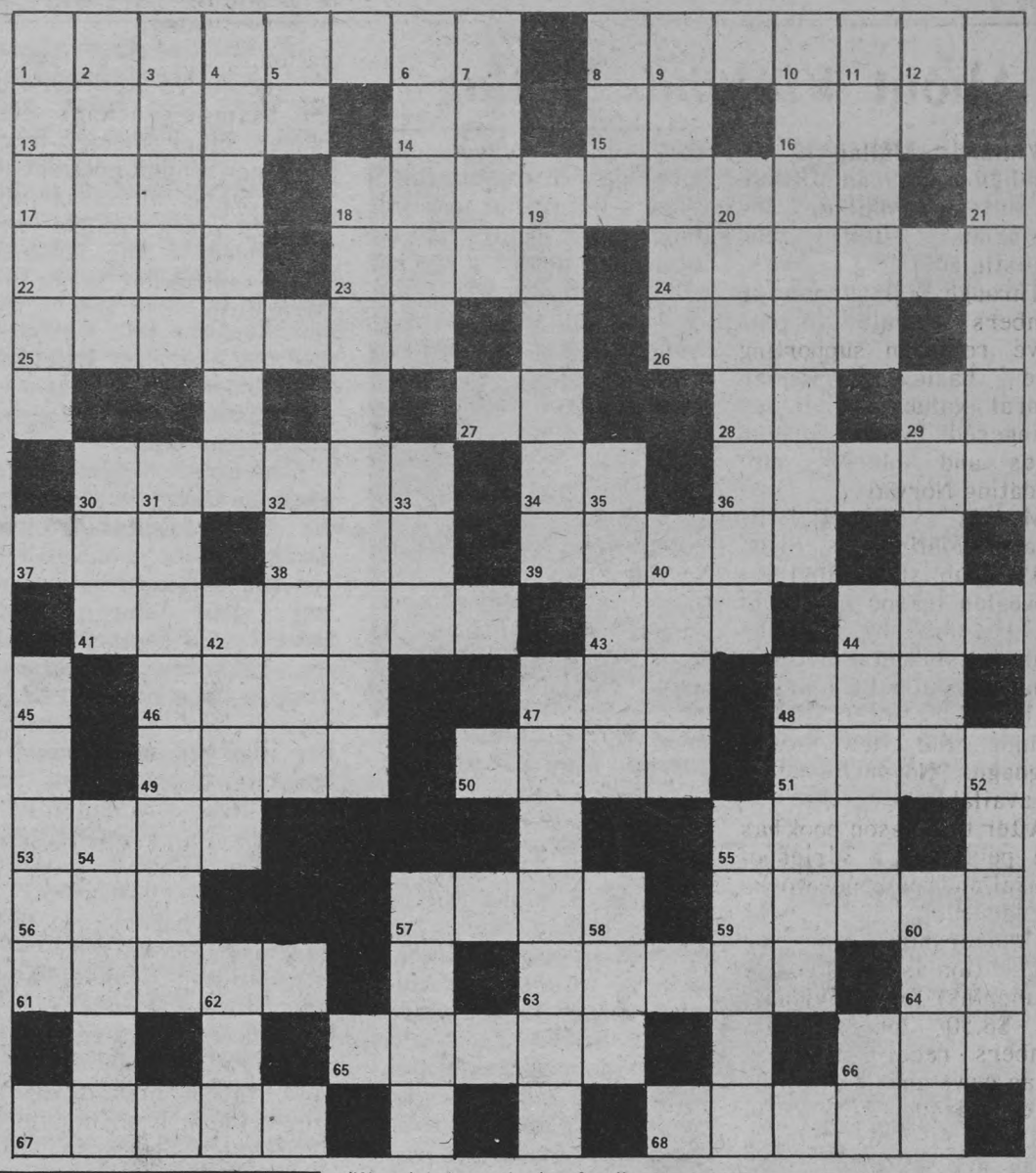
Tie seeds, cloves, cinnamon stick and orange peel in a cheesecloth bag, place with water in enamelled or steel pot and bring to a boil. Simmer covered 10 minutes, then add almonds and raisins and simmer another 10 minutes.

Add Bordeaux or Burgundy and port wines and cognac (you may simply use 2 1/2 bottles of wine if you wish) and bring quickly to a boil. Remove from heat, let cool and store in a cool place overnight.

When ready to serve, remove spice bag and heat glogg but don't boil again. Add sugar to taste and serve in warmed mugs or glasses containing a few almonds and raisins. A small silver spoon makes it possible to eat the raisins and nuts. Serves 8-10.

***

SCANWORD PUZZLE



If you have a favorite recipe, especially a Scandinavian one, and wish to share it with our readers, kindly send it to the:
Scandinavian Centre News
10203 - 78 Street
Edmonton, Alta. T6A 3E2

Thank you, and have a very merry Christmas. □

THREE SHEPHERDS

Eva Willes Wangsgaard

In after years when they were asked
What part of that strange sight
Cut deepest, setting them apart
Through time beyond that night;

"It was the light," the first one said,
"Such radiance as would seem
That all the suns of all past years
Were caught within one beam."

"It was the song," the second said,
"Blest music of the spheres
That poured through heaven's open door
Still rings within my ears."

"It was the message," said the third.
"Poor shepherds as we are—
The Son of God, the way of peace,
Are ours beneath his star."

CHRISTMAS

The whole world is a Christmas tree,
And stars its many candles be.
O, sing a carol joyfully,
The world's great feast in keeping;
For once on a December night,
An angel held a candle bright,
And led three wise men by its light,
To where a child was sleeping.

(We wish to apologize for the poor proofreading on our first **Scanword Puzzle**. We hope it hasn't dampened your enthusiasm for doing these puzzles in the future. Editor)

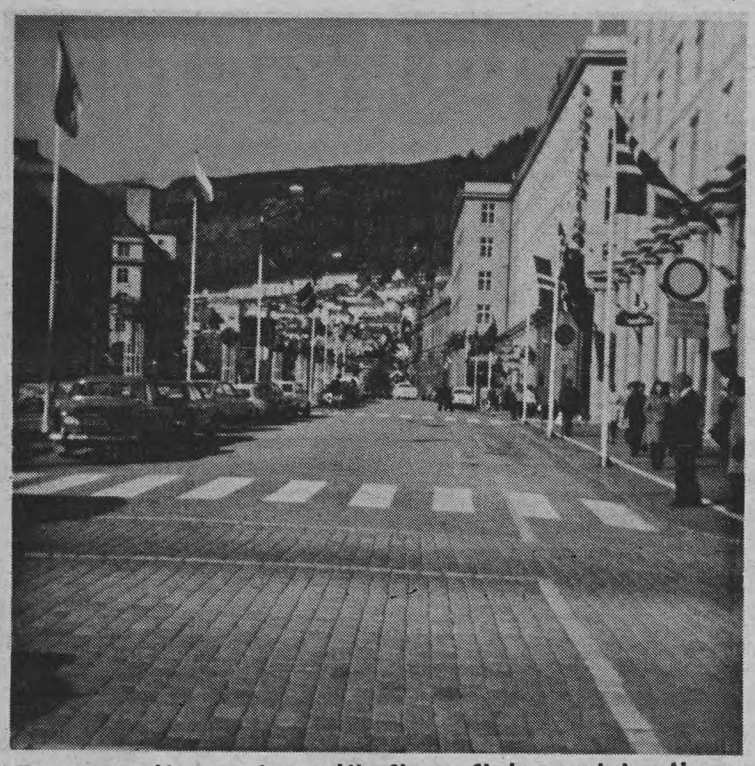
ACROSS

1 Being erect on your feet
8 An open air museum in Stockholm
13 H2O
14 Opposite of "out"
15 Opposite of "off"
16 A tailless monkey having teeth like man
17 ---- Fitzgerald is a famous singer
18 Very lovely
22 Beloved
23 Performs in a play
24 Useless
25 Scent
26 Eject
27 A preposition
28 British Columbia (abbrev.)
29 Bachelor of Arts (abbrev.)
30 Later than anyone else
34 University of Alberta (abbrev.)
36 A tag
37 Cave of a wild beast
38 Malt liquor
39 Defamation of charactor or reputation
41 Land bordering the sea
43 Distress signal from a ship
44 A period of time in history
46 Radio station in Edmonton
47 Short for "Florence"
48 A-one
49 To deal out sparingly
50 A member of the Women's Royal Naval Service
51 A heap of drifted sand
53 Trick
55 A small rug
56 Consume food
57 Scandinavian legend
59 One who acts for another
61 Legal claim on property (plural)
63 Your brother's daughter
64 Elizabeth Regina (abbrev.)
65 Indians make ----- poles
66 A period of 24 hours
67 Well skilled
68 Evergreen tree

DOWN

1 Stockholm is the capital of ------
2 Fables
3 In Greek mythology he supported the world on his shoulders
4 Closest to
5 Doctor (abbrev.)
6 Your sister's daughter
7 Small stinging winged insect
8 Habitual drunkard
9 A cutting instrument
10 Pertains to ships
11 To divide lengthwise
12 Edmonton Eskimos (abbrev.)
18 To slide back
19 Beneficial
20 To handle something in an awkward manner
21 Within the law
29 Second largest city in Norway which is a major shipping centre
30 --- Morris is editor of the Scandinavian Centre News
31 A brief entertaining narrative
32 A painting board
33 Nickname for the name "Edward"
35 A passageway between rows of seats
40 A benefit
42 A term used in hailing a vessel
44 Severe (as pain)
45 Rebuff
47 A famous park in Oslo
48 An ancient proverb
52 An entrance
54 Scottish lord
55 A discolored spot in a mineral
57 In a short time
58 To direct at something
60 Close by
62 Short sleep
66 District Attorney (abbrev.) □

ANSWER ON PAGE 12



Bergen city centre with flags flying celebrating the Bergen International Festival, May 21-June 4, 1975. Photograph by Astrid Hope.

Continued from Page 8

HENNING C. BOE

Association, Inc.

He founded The Seattle Nordic Festival and The Royal Nordic Club, Inc. and now arranges the yearly Grieg concerts in Seattle, which include guest performers from Norway.

He has been a director of the Norwegian-American Historical Association since 1960 and is a member of Leif Erikson Lodge No. 1, Sons of Norway, Seattle, and of N-A 150, the Pacific Northwest's committee that is preparing the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Norwegian immigrants who came to America in 1825.

Since 1973, when Mr. Boe bought **Decorah Posten** and merged it with **Western Viking**, he has had the largest number of subscribers of the five Norwegian-language papers in North America that are published 24 to 52 times yearly.

He is married to the former **Raghild Wulff-Nilsen** of Hamnøy in the Lofoten Islands, Nordland County, Norway. They have two daughters, **Nina Marie**, 18, and **Ellen Constance**, 17. □

Continued from Page 5

NEW NORSE LANGUAGE

officials would obey such legislation. When they don't do so, but, as Judge **Nils Faaberg** says, sabotage this law—then one must wonder what can be done. Usually, law - breakers must be brought to court and judged according to the provisions of the law.

"A judge is also the servant of the people," says Judge **Nils Faaberg**. There can be no doubt that a judge must judge as is stated in the lawbooks if he is to continue in office.

The New Norse supporters have long been patient and forgiving and have looked calmly at all sorts of breaking of the law regarding the Norwegian people's language. In this respect they may be compared with the Negroes in the United States who suffered in justice, but now have, so to speak, obtained equal rights in just a few years. Indeed one can say that it is now often fashionable to have Negroes in one's employment, and their social standing has changed in a quite revolutionary manner for the better. This has happened as a result of demonstrations and court action.

To put an end to the lawlessness of public officials, a Norwegian minority, the supporters of the New Norse language, must perhaps go the same way. The language laws must be obeyed particularly by public officials, who are placed in positions which demand that they do what is right. When many of them employ the tactic of using New Norse as little as is possible, it is obvious that they wish to destroy New Norse.

Something must be done. Such officials, like other law breakers, must be brought to court in order to put an end to breaking the law, which friends of New Norse have tolerated much too long.

We now need many watchmen and much watchfulness, to guard the Norwegian people's language, which is the very core of the entire Norwegian culture. □

Continued from Page 4

FINNISH LANGUAGE

villages and towns in Nyland County and along the coast of the Gulf of Bothnia. But border areas and towns become more and more Finnish-language. We notice this on signs and placards, too.

The constitution makes the two languages equal, and states definitely that towns and counties where both tongues are used shall be bilingual areas. Where more than 90% of the people belong to one of the languages, it is mono-lingual.

We still find places where Swedish is the only language. But there are fewer and fewer such places as time goes by. And there are fewer towns where Swedish is the majority language—visible in that there are Swedish names uppermost on the signs. In some places we find the secondary language with much smaller lettering than the main language—so as to note that it is the minority language.

The Swedish-Finns have much to complain about—as the Finnish-speaking had during the time when Swedish was the dominant language, long into the 1930s. However, the Swedish-Finns are guaranteed cultural freedom to a much greater degree than, for example, the Norwegian linguistic minority could think of asking for.

Thus they have their own Swedish bishopric. They have their own hospital system. This is now threatened by a new hospital law similar to the Norwegian one, which puts the hospital service under the counties, so it will no longer be as easy to put Swedish-speaking from Finnish areas into Swedish (language) hospitals or homes for the elderly.

THREATENING CHANGES

There is a separate Swedish radio station in Finland—and a separate Swedish television station. For the time being they have their own Swedish broadcasting council. However, a new broadcasting law is being prepared, and according to it there will be a joint radio and television council (for the two language groups). This is something the spokesmen for the Swedish-speaking people fear. It is otherwise typical that the draft of the new law was only printed in Finnish.

In the Finnish schools everyone who uses Swedish as his mother tongue must learn Finnish as his second tongue, while those who talk Finnish learn English. This does not make the situation better for the minority—or for Nordic co-operation. The position of Finland in cultural co-operation between neighboring lands (Scandinavia) with much the same cultural inheritance and linguistic kinship will be difficult that day when the Finns must use English in order to understand other Nordic peoples.

The Swedish minority stands strong in many respects. It has, with its 400,000 people, two theatres in Helsingfors (Helsinki), each with two stages, its own theatres in Abo and Vasa and a rich amateur theatre. It has its own university and technical schools, and own broadcasting and church, as mentioned before. It also has, at this time, a tolerably large and good press around the land, often old, highly respected newspapers.

STEADY PRESSURE

Nevertheless, the weight of the Finnish-speaking majority crowds it. More Swedish-speaking Finns than Finnish - speaking Finns move to Sweden and thin out the majority. The Swedish-speaking minority must use Finnish more and more if they wish to advance—especially in public services.

In Finland the struggle is between two wholly different languages with exceptionally little common vocabulary. That makes the conflict difficult. It made the linguistic compulsion so unpleasant when Swedish was the master language. And it makes the pressure hard now that Finnish is the master language.

The difference between the Finnish and Norwegian language struggle is that while Finnish and Swedish are two wholly dissimilar tongues, New Norse and Norwego-Danish are so kindred that almost every Norwegian understands both state (official) languages. This makes the Norwegian-language struggle milder than the Finnish, although it can also be hard enough in Norway at times. □

Continued from Page 3

SIXTH SENSE

it wasn't to be expected that **Tjalve** could run as fast as this. **Huge** means "mind". **Loki** was using "Thought-Energy", which is independent of space and time.

Snorri tells us about a vision Saint **Olaf** had when he was on his way to Stiklestad and his final battle: "Strange sights I have had a while ago. I beheld all Norway as I looked westward from the mountains. It then came to my mind that many a day I had been happy in that land; and then I had a vision: I saw all districts of Trondheim, and then all of Norway; and as long as that vision lasted I saw ever farther, until I saw all the world, both land and sea. I recognized clearly the places I had been before to and seen. And as clearly I saw places I had not seen before—some that I had heard about as well as such things I had not heard spoken of, both places inhabited and uninhabited, as far as the world extends."

From the Middle Ages we have the **"Draumkvede"** (Lay of Dreams). **Olav Aasteson** had visions of the Gjallar bridge on the approach to the underworld in Norse mythology, and also at the same time visions from the Christian religion, something in the style of **Dante's "Divine Comedy"**.

I remember one time during the Second World War I was at the local community hall in Norway to pick up a new set of ration cards. It was in the month of August and it had been raining for two weeks without let-up. A man was pacing up and down the floor and kept telling us it was going to rain one more week, and it turned out he was right, and that is as close to a **"se-er"** or **"weather prophet"** as I have ever been. This man was quite well known locally and they said he also found things that had been lost, such as sheep bells.

When I visited the **Oystein Gaukstads** in Oslo last year, I noticed a painting they had hanging in the hallway. It turned out to be of **"Vis-Knut" (Knut the Wise One)**, probably the best known **"se-er"** in Norway. He has now been dead for almost a hundred years, but his name is still living. His real name was **Knut Rasmussen Nordgarden**, and he lived in Gausdal, a side valley to Gudbrandsdalen. He was an epileptic and was sicklish all his life. It has been said about him that when he was awake he was like a normal person when he is asleep. And while he was walking, if his legs decided to change direction, he let them do so and just kept on walking. He let his legs lead him to wherever they wanted to go.

One time he was told to use the following folk remedy against his epilepsy: Three drops of blood from sick people to be eaten on a piece of bread, and the heart of a snake to be eaten in the spring before he heard the cuckoo-bird, and a piece of cloth with a certain something in it to carry around his neck. He didn't like it.

"Vis-Knut" was known all over Norway and even farther as a healer and for his ability to find water where people could dig wells. He cured people by laying his hand on the spot where the sickness was, and people came to him from as far as Sweden, Denmark and Russia.

When he looked for water, he sometimes used a divining rod, but he could also tell where the water was without even being there. He also said he could hear the water underground.

"Vis-Knut" was a very religious man, and it has been said that he was absolutely honest, and that he spent his whole life helping his fellowman. Besides healing, finding water and preaching, he also helped find things that were lost, including people. He got in trouble with officialdom over his healing and preaching and was even jailed at one time.

Norway also had a **"Vis-Kari"** or **"Kari the Wise One"**, a wise woman. She was born in Hallingdal in 1825. She was also deeply religious and used to faint at meetings. She was strictly against drinking, dancing and fighting, and apparently there was much of that going

Continued on Page 11

SIXTH SENSE

Continued from Page 10

SIXTH SENSE

on at the time. One famous hardanger fiddle player, **Wilhelm Sorteberg**, got rid of his instrument and didn't play for 20 years because of her preaching. It is said that many players burned their fiddles—fantastic, beautiful instruments with inlaid mother-of-pearl. We might say now that this was going a bit too far, but this happened in another era and we don't know all the circumstances. Women put away their beautiful costumes and silver ornaments, and people tried to stay away from drinking, card playing and dancing.

She could read people's minds, and at her meetings she told people to pay attention and don't let their minds wander. One time she said to a young man who was staring at her: "Don't think about the beauty of a woman. Satan was the highest-ranking angel in heaven but, because of his arrogance, he was pushed down into hell." She could also tell who carried a deck of cards or a mickey in their pockets, and she right away tried to make them change their way of living. We understand she was a very good-looking woman.

One time "**Vis-Kari**" was a witness at a murder trial. A man was accused of having killed his wife with a knife but he would not confess. There were seven knives on display in the court room and **Kari** pointed out the one that had been used as the murder weapon. It belonged to the husband and so he broke down and confessed. He said to **Kari**: "I believe my wife herself has woke up from the dead and told you this." Then **Kari** answered: "No, I have brown eyes and dark hair, your wife had blue eyes and blonde hair."

Flottum-gutten was from Singsaas in Trondelag. When he went to school he didn't have to open his books to read them and when the kids were playing "hide and seek" it was no use trying to hide from him. "I can see where you are," said the young boy.

His most famous case as a "se-er" was one he was mistaken in—he was then only 14 years old. In 1907, a young girl living in Oslo (I should say, Kristiania) had disappeared. **Flottum-gutten** believed she had been kidnapped by a band of gipsies and these people were being chased all over Norway in the search. **Gudrun** was later found dead in a culvert as another "se-er", **Emil Knudsen**, from Trondheim, had predicted. We shall talk about him later.

But there was no doubt that **Flottum-gutten** was a "se-er". He received about 100 letters a day from people needing help. He turned out to be a practical man and he only concentrated on letters with money enclosed. One time he received a letter from a lady who had become a mother but she was in doubt as to who the father was. There were three men involved but **Flottum-gutten** couldn't say which one. One was a policeman, so **Flottum-gutten** told his helper: "Tell her the father is the one with the shiny buttons, because he can best afford to pay." Many times he was asked to find missing people, and every fall many asked him to find their sheep that had been running around up in the mountains all summer and he was very successful.

Marcello Haugen was born at Kongsberg and he died only a few years ago. He only went to the fifth grade in school—he said later that it was fortunate he got away from school so soon before he got maimed for life.

One thing peculiar about **Haugen** was his eyes—they were as **Arne Garborg** said: "Staring into another world."

In his younger days he made his living as a train engineer. One time he was standing at a station talking to somebody when a drunk came and bothered him. So **Haugen** said: "If you don't behave yourself properly I shall make you have to run to that little house over there with 'Men' written on the door." Well, the fellow didn't listen so **Haugen** had to "cast a spell on him" and send him full speed to the toilet. This is called "black magic".

Later **Haugen** opened an office at Svarga by Lillehammer to become a "se-er" and healer full time. One time during the Second World War a lady was on her way to his office to get help to find a gold watch chain and she had some butter with her as payment. But she decided it was too much so she left some of it under some bushes. **Haugen** told her where the chain was and added: "Don't forget about the butter in the bushes." Similar stories are told about "**Vis-Knut**" also.

Haugen was very religious and had his own chapel, "**Silens Katefral**", at Svarga.

Lebesbymannen was born in Swedish Lapland but got his nickname from his hometown, Lebesby, Finnmark. He predicted that the "**Titanic**" would go under but said that he didn't have the guts to notify the authorities, besides, he thought maybe his prayers would ward off the accident. He gave predictions as far ahead as 1953—at that year Norway and Sweden would be at war. Fortunately, he was wrong but a fight might be brewing, who knows?

Emil Knudsen was from Trondheim. He was the one who found **Gudrun**, the girl **Flottum-gutten** thought the gipsies had gotten hold of. One time **Knudsen** caught the master thief, **Elias Tonnesen**, in possession of fifty-eight stolen pocket watches and at his trial **Tonnesen** said: "**Emil Knudsen** is worse than the devil himself."

An elderly lady wrote and asked him what number to buy in the Norwegian State Lottery to win first prize. **Knudsen** wrote back: "If I knew that I would buy it myself so I wouldn't have to struggle in poverty." **Knudsen** had the gift to "see" all his life till he died in 1956 at 84 years of age and he was called the greatest "mind reader" in Europe.

Anton Myrbraathen hails from Modum, not far from Oslo, and he died just recently. He was a master water-finder. One time by Drammen he told the people where to drill and predicted they would strike water 31 meters down. When they were 30 meters down and no sign of water, the drillers were getting pretty skeptical. But at 31.40 meters the water just gushed forth and there were lots of long faces around, as they say in Norway. In 1948 he saw an UFO and made a drawing of it.

At one point, a psychologist came to test him. He put a little box on the table and said: "What is it?" **Myrbraathen** answered: "Cardboard." "Yes, but what is inside?" "Your wedding ring, but you might as well put it back on your finger now." Then the psychologist took out a deck of cards and asked: "Can you tell what card it is before I turn it over?" "No, but I can tell what color it is." "That way you could make money as a gambler." "I never do—it wouldn't be fair."

Karl Tandstad was from Sunnmore and died about 25 years ago. When he became about 60 years old he was getting so busy answering mail from people needing his help that he had no time for anything else. His son said **Tandstad** used to get about 25 letters a day. It was especially busy in the fall when the sheep were to be gathered and taken down from the mountains. Many people didn't even bother to look for their sheep before they wrote to **Tandstad**. One man wrote and asked what kind of animal had been in one of his traps and got away. **Tanstad** wrote back and told him to be quiet about this. The man that had walked into the trap also wrote but all **Tandstad** told him was that the trap belonged to an elderly man. He didn't want to have a feud going on between the two.

The man had been out fishing and lost a bag full of clothes. **Tandstad** wrote that the bag was left on a certain pier by a man who took it by mistake. Then somebody told him the bag had been found in the motorboat he went fishing in. Without hesitating, the man sat down and wrote a letter and bawled **Tandstad** out. But it turned out that the bag in the motorboat was somebody elses. So the man had to go and pick up his bag where **Tandstad** had told him it was. So he had to write another letter and apologize. **Tandstad** wrote back that the man would soon lose something he would never find, and that came true.

Karl Tandstad and his daughter, **Olga**, also saw how the explorer, **Raold Amundsen**, lost his life.

There are many more Norwegian "se-ers" worth mentioning—these have only been some of the best known ones.

Several Norwegian writers have been interested in people with the "sixth sense". **Bjornson** wrote about "**Vis-Knut**" and "**Flottum-gutten**". **Johannes Skar** wrote about "**Vis-Knut**" in the Gudbrandsdal dialect. **Jonas Lie** wrote a book called "**Den fremsynte**" (The Man Who Could See The Future), and **Ivar Aasen** says: "Where our small minds don't reach, we must have belief." And **Shakespeare** says: "There are more things in heaven and earth, **Horatio**, than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

It probably would be a boring world if we knew and understood everything. □

Continued from Page 3

MY TRIP TO NORWAY

appearance. I guess it's a real gourmet dish. While there I received a real informative booklet written by **Eline Ulvestad**, "Bygda Vaar i eldre ti" (I think it is interpreted "Our District in Olden Days or Times").

We sailed on the "Sognfjord" boat to Bergen. This would be an overnight tour. We bypassed Nordjford and Sognfjord (the deepest and longest fjord). It was a very rough trip, in fact one person fell off her upper bunk and broke her arm. I always heard so much about Bergen, it intrigued me. I found it had quite a charm of its own. It is surrounded by seven mountain peaks and is considered the gateway to the fjord country. It had the city centre with its colonnaded shops and cafes

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MY TRIP TO NORWAY

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MY TRIP TO NORWAY

with, at this time of the year, endless numbers of flags lining both sides of the Centre to celebrate the Bergen Festival then in session. Bergen has the cobbled streets, the quayside with its medieval houses called "Bryggen" (The Wharf). They said it rained 360 days of 365. That day we were there was sunny, but so cold—that evening it snowed.

This morning we experienced another of the famous smorgasbord breakfasts. There was just every choice of juices and preserves; there was salami, ham, boiled and scrambled eggs, heart-shaped pancakes, cheeses, and varieties of bread, along with extras like corn flakes. There were pickled herrings, salmon, jellied shrimp and an electric platter of hot foods containing "polse" (sausages), fiske pudding (fish pudding), kjøt kakker (meat balls) and potatoes and all the coffee you could wish for. Eventually, we longed for a good continental breakfast—that, too, would have to be served like a hot open-face sandwich with bread, lettuce, ham and fried egg with tomato and cucumber slices to garnish. In several places we asked to make our own toast. (Spoiled Canadians, eh?)

In Bergen, we went on a guided tour also. We found being in a strange place with no mode of transportation, we would benefit more in the brief time by the explanations and the most impressive tourist attractions by a guided tour. The one in the morning took us to the cathedral and Troldhaugen. There was a 10-minute walk down to the home of **Edvard Grieg**. We saw inside the cabin, along the beautiful Nordas Lake where **Grieg** did his composing of the music we continue to delight in. We saw the burial place in the mountains by the shore where he and **Nina** are buried. We weren't able to go inside his home as the music festival was going on but instead we were able to go into **Edvard Grieg**'s parent's home in Old Bergen where a noted piano player, **Lasse Hopland**, played **Grieg**'s selections on a grand piano. He played "Butterfly", "I Love You" to mom and also "Morning Song". We were shown more of Old Bergen—King **Haakon**'s Hall, a 13th century Royal Ceremonial Hall still in use by the king. One man gave $4 1/2 million to restore the place. We continued on our tour and, from a high vantage point, saw the whole of Bergen. They pointed out a church in the shape of a ship and made in copper. The fascinating Monkey Tree seems to thrive very well in Bergen.

To top all tours was the one in the evening we took in the Fana Folklore. A trip to Norway wouldn't be complete unless a person takes in one of these. It was a 30-minute drive from downtown Bergen. The price is 50 Norwegian Kroner (about $10). This was to be an abbreviated re-enactment of a typical country wedding, actually participating in the merriment by the consumption of authentic dishes, gay dancing and singing. First stop was Fana Church, a beautiful 13th century stone structure in which many a rural wedding ceremony has been performed. The altar lights were dimmed and the mood set for the playing of the ancient hymns by a well-known organist and sung by a soprano singer. The guests are escorted back into the buses by six children in folk costumes, native to the area, and were taken to Rambergstunet, a minute's drive from the church. At the farmyard gate we were met by a fiddler playing the 8-stringed Hardanger fiddle, which is unique to Norway. A procession made up of the fiddler, the host (the Eikelanders who conceived the idea), the costumed children and finally the "wedding guests" (that's us) make its way into the big hall and seat ourselves around long, wooden tables. Very soon the fiddler again strikes up a tune and women in colorful folk costumes carry the wedding "porridge" (this "rommegrøt" is a calorie-rich concoction of sour cream, milk, semolina, flour and salt, topped off with some sugar and possibly cinnamon); also on trays were homemade flat brød (flat, unleavened bread), kringler (a type of unsalted pretzel that is first boiled then baked) and last, but not least, platters of spekekjøt (cured leg of mutton). Each girl, in costume, had her own table to wait on. The one who waited on us had an identical twin sister, both with typical highly colored cheeks — real "Norske gjenter". Also the gent with the speke kjøt went around from table to table and personally cut off a slab or two of the specialty for you if you so desired more.

When all this had been savoured, men and women in national costumes performed the "Springer", a traditional Norwegian dance, and others. Folk songs were sung beside the big hearth by other colorfully costumed performers. We had the delight to have a group of very young children perform for us. One little girl was, indeed, a big flirt and envy of all the boys!

After the performance, coffee was served with lefser (soft, flat cakes resembling pancakes, made from potatoes). After that, members of the audience were invited to participate in the folk dances. (It was while here it started to snow.) One familiar one was "Per Spelman".

Before leaving the hall, we were all to stand up designated by the country she would mention. There were some from Denmark, Ireland, Germany, South Africa, Australia, U.S.A., etc., and we from Canada. About 10 p.m. we all crossed arms and clasped hands and formed a ring of friendship while listening to the old hymn, "To Live, That Is To Love". We all returned to our buses escorted by the fiddler bordered by the same dancers bearing torches along the whole walk to the bus. The Eikelanders saw us off to Bergen.

Moving south to Haugesund by hydrofoil, we again bypassed a very famous Hardanger fjord. I was visualizing the valley full of apple blossoms at their prime at this time of year. We stopped only briefly at Haugesund. This was the city where **John** was born and lived til he went to sea. This is a real fishing and shipping port. Years ago it had the reputation of having been built on a "sea of herrings" but sad to note now, herrings are at a minimum. Now they have discovered oil in the North Sea close by and are afraid it will greatly affect their prime industry. We did have a good but brief visit with **John**'s cousin and family there and they showed us great Norwegian hospitality.

Conclusion next issue

Answer to Scanword Puzzle

S	T	A	N	D	I	N	G	■	S	K	A	N	S	E	N
W	A	T	E	R	■	I	N	■	O	N	■	A	P	E	■
E	L	L	A	■	B	E	A	U	T	I	F	U	L	■	L
D	E	A	R	■	A	C	T	S	■	F	U	T	I	L	E
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N	■	■	S	■	K	■	O	F	■	■	B	C	■	B	A
■	L	A	T	E	S	T	■	U	A	■	L	A	B	E	L
D	E	N	■	A	L	E	■	L	I	B	E	L	■	R	■
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E	A	T	■	■	■	S	A	G	A	■	A	G	E	N	T
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A	D	E	P	T	■	N	■	R	■	C	E	D	A	R	■

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